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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITIA, SELF-DEFENSE FORCES MAINTAIN ORDER, SECURITY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 24 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Pham Van Toan and Van Vien: "Self-Defense, Militia Forces in Many Localities Step up Activities Against Negative Action, Maintain Order and Security"]

[Text] The self-defense force of Hai Ba Trung Ward has been actively participating in the all-people movement to fight negative action and to maintain political security and social order.

All self-defense units in the ward received positive guidance and many of them have made strong changes as they developed their function, organized continual patrolling and provided protection for organs, enterprises and key areas. By now the self-defense units in the ward have organized more than 101,000 man-patrolling rounds, given protection to those who denounced the hoodlums and thieves and retrieved a lot of state properties.

The self-defense force, in close coordination with the people's public security force and army troops in charge of military control and the local people's patrolling force, day and night maintains social order and security and has plans for tracking down hoodlums, burglars and thieves.

After having launched the movement to follow the examples of dead heroes Dinh Trong Lich and Le The Bui, the self-defense units in the ward have undergone more changes. The self-defense regiment of Dong Xuan Knitting Factory, the self-defense force of Hanoi's port and the self-defense company of Viet Phu Machine Cooperative caught an entire gang that had been stealing properties and materials and thus saved hundreds of thousands of dong of losses for the state.

Right after the general policy had been adopted, with a spirit of doing positive work, the military command of Me Linh District drafted a plan and organized coordination with the public security organ and the army troops stationed in the

district, as well as a number of sectors concerned, to carry on the job of fighting negative action and maintaining political security and social order. The militia and public security forces of Village K. detected and caught a gang that had been making bogus coupons for purchases of cotton materials. Thach Da Village patiently followed a gang as it moved from there to another village and caught its members red-handed as they were stealing properties of the collective. Jointly working with the military control force, the district's units corrected some wrongdoings in the everyday activities and conduct of some military personnel and confiscated the insignias worn by a number of people who were not military personnel and the weapons of a number of people who were not authorized to carry them.

Further developing the results of the movement, the armed forces of the district have been cooperating on a permanent basis with the army units stationed in the district and the people's public security force to properly fulfill the task of fighting negative action.

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TU LIEM DISTRICT ARMED FORCES MAINTAIN ORDER, SECURITY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 17 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "Armed Forces in Tu Liem District Actively Take Part in Fighting Negative Action and Maintaining Order and Security"]

[Text] The army units stationed in Tu Liem District have been closely cooperating with the public security, militia and self-defense forces to step up military patrol and control and to mop up the professional hoodlums, who take advantage of the deserted roads to disturb the order and security. As a result, in a short recent period, they caught tens of those hoodlums who had been stealing, robbing, snatching valuables and causing a loss of order and security in the locality. The responsible organs, with support from the armed forces, ordered the closing of nearly 100 booths and stands that had been illegally erected at the major road junctions and in most cases contained goods and materials stolen from the state and army as support for the wrongdoers.

The militiamen of Phu Minh, Dich Vong, Nghia Do and Xuan Phuong Villages; the self-defense forces of the Chem Concrete Plant and Hanoi Knitting Enterprise; and many cadres and combatants of armored units, Detachment 678 and the military organ of Tu Liem District were the outstanding units that had been commended.

At present, the main-force army units and local, militia and self-defense forces in Tu Liem District are continuing to step up the fight against negative action, to follow the examples of dead heroes Dinh Trong Lich and Le The Bui and to put down the hoodlums and bad elements for the protection of socialist properties. Their work receives the enthusiastic welcome and support of the local people.

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CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

THACH THAT MILITIA, SELF-DEFENSE FORCES MAINTAIN ORDER

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 17 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Kim: "Thach That Militia and Self-Defense Forces Learn From Dinh Trong Lich's Example and Properly Do the Job of Maintaining Order and Stepping up Production"]

[Text] The military command of Thach That District organized members of its militia and self-defense forces for learning from and launched a movement for following the example of dead hero Dinh Trong Lich.

Through learning activities, the villages have been consolidating and raising the quality of assault militia units for combat readiness and security work. Thanks to a close coordination with the public security force from district to local level, strengthening of patrol and guard and organization of control, a number of crimes were detected early, prevented or caught while they were being committed.

Thanks to close cooperation among the patrolling forces, Phu Kim Village caught a hoodlum who pretended to be a public security officer and swindled a family.

Binh Phu Village detected early another hoodlum who had come to a family with the intention of committing a swindle and caught him before he had a chance to act. Kim Quan Village succeeded in preventing a theft -- stealing of the cooperative's paddy with the warehouse keeper as accomplice.

Ha Bang Village detected and caught the culprit red-handed in a case of selling of some nitrate fertilizer stolen from the cooperative while it was being transported from Son Tay. Dong Truc Village also caught red-handed a person selling rice seeds stolen from the cooperative while it was transported from the district capital to the village.

The assault militia unit of Dai Dong Village showed its determination to track down a hoodlum who had been snatching people's properties in the streets. This man

had left his Honda motorcycle and ran on foot, but members of the unit pursued him for a distance of more than 10 kilometers, caught him and turned him over to the public security organ.

The movement for learning from the example of Dinh Trong Lich is being extended throughout the district.

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THAI BINH MILITARY, SECURITY FORCES MAINTAIN ORDER, SECURITY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Hai Chau: "Military Organ and Public Security Force in Vu Thu District Closely Cooperate in Maintaining Public Order and Security"]

[Text] Over the recent past, the military and public security organs in Vu Thu District, Thai Binh Province, have closely cooperated in maintaining social order and security.

Both organs have assigned many cadres and combatants to important areas afflicted with criminal affairs to grasp the situation and to cooperate with local forces in protecting installations, tightly controlling bad elements and launching a mass movement to participate in safeguarding national security and opposing negative manifestations.

The military and public security forces in the district have intensified patrol and inspection on roads and in important areas, caught many thieves red-handed, retrieved property and arrested and detained lawbreakers. With the close cooperation of the district military organ, the district public security section has launched a campaign to track down criminal and has educated and reformed many hooligans and thieves. During this hunt, the protection forces discovered and dealt with scores of cases of violation of socialist and people's property; retrieved 5 bicycles, 3 radio sets, 5 cubic meters of lumber, 500 bamboos, 150 kgs of cement, 465 "Hong Ha" fountain-pens, 3,000 dong in cash and several tens of categories of goods worth 40,000 dong; arrested 20 delinquents, took legal proceeding against 5 of them and compiled files for the purpose of reforming 13 others.

The public security organ has also carried out sudden inspection of suspicious areas where it discovered scores of illegal residents. Since the maintenance of public security has been intensified and carried out satisfactorily, social order and security in the district have been stabilized.

9332
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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CONFERENCE ON YOUTH ACTIVITIES HELD IN CHI LANG CORPS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Nguyen Minh Quang: "Chi Lang Corps Holds Conference on Youth Activities"]

[Excerpt] Chi Lang Corps has held a conference of leading cadres to study and thoroughly understand the resolution of the Corps party committee and to draw experiences from the task of leading the youths.

The conference noted that the activities of the Youth Union movement in the Corps in the recent past have been wholesome and have followed the right direction and that the movement has thoroughly understood the line and policy of the party and the political task of the Corps and has kept in view the objectives of the great movement "to develop the good nature and heighten the combat strength" of the armed forces and also of the movement "for the entire Union to participate in building the party." As a result, the Youth Union members throughout the Corps have been able to brilliantly fulfill all missions. In the fight against the Chinese aggressors, 7,500 Union members accomplished outstanding feats, 2,500 members were awarded orders, 3,065 members received the "Brave Combatant Defender of the Country" title, 10 others were cited as armed forces heroes, 111 Union chapters were awarded the "Determined to Win Chapter" banner from the Political General Department and the commendation certificate from the Union Central Committee, and 75 percent of youths fulfilled the "Determined to Win" criterion set for 1979 and the first 6 months of 1980. Some 4,238 youths were admitted into the Union, 4,500 outstanding Union members recommended to the party chapter for party membership, 20,000 Union members selected as prospective cadres and 10,000 other outstanding Union members considered as prospective party members.

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LE VAN LUONG SPEAKS AT HANOI YOUTH UNION CONGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Oct 80 p 3

[Excerpt of Speech by Le Van Luong at Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Contress in Hanoi City]

[Text] As a center of national history, the land on which we are living has kept alive the memory of so many outstanding heroes throughout four thousand years of national building and defense. From young man Phu Dong and the two Trung sisters to Ly Thuong Kiet, Le Loi and Nguyen Quang Trung, all of these heroes had great ambitions since the days of their youth and ultimately performed great exploits. It is with a legitimate pride that our country, together with others in the world, is celebrating the 600th birthday of Nguyen Trai. "A hut in a corner of the southern citadel"--it was on this Dong Quan land that Nguyen Trai, with his ardent wish to save the country and his deep love for the people--spent the late years of his youth cultivating his noble ideas and outstanding talents.

Our present party leading comrades such as Le Duan, Truong Chinh and others also began their revolutionary activities when still young and became the principal leaders of the party when in their thirties.

Ever since Uncle Ho founded, trained and led our party, noble qualities and heroic traditions have increasingly become a common characteristic of the broad masses of youths. When in their twenties, Ngo Gia Tu, Nguyen Duc Canh and other comrades founded the first communist chapters in Vietnam. At the age of 27, Tran Phu was the first secretary general of the party and drafted the famous Political Platform. Ever since the party came into being, the youths throughout the country enthusiastically joined the revolution, quickly assimilated the new truths, moved forward to wage fierce struggles and accepted all kinds of challenge with full optimism and a pure spirit. I am sure that you still remember that Nguyen Van Cu was only 27 when he became secretary general of the party.

The August Revolution strongly set in motion the deep-rooted and mighty revolutionary potentials of a new generation as a whole. It was precisely the strength of that young generation which greatly contributed to founding a new system and to creatively accomplishing so many difficult and extremely complex tasks at the outset.

At the beginning of the first resistance, Uncle Ho affectionatly praised the youths in the capital city: "My younger brothers, you volunteer for death so that the fatherland may survive." His statement held true for that entire young generation who started off with brandishing thick bamboo sticks and clasping tripod bombs and who ended up annihilating all the enemy key positions in Dien Bien Phu.

Our fatherland is prouder of the young generation who participated in the great anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation. To completely defeat a cruel enemy--the archimperialists who relied on a large amount of dollars, weapons and modern lethal means and techniques--our new heroic generation not only was determined to win but also clearly displayed its abilities as a collective as well as its great intellect and skills.

Whatever we have today in our possession is the result of the sacrifices and struggle of several generations. You comrades are the first young generation who is growing up in a completely independent, free and unified fatherland and is enjoying the confidence and sympathy of the entire progressive mankind. The historic mission of today's young generation is to try to preserve the revolutionary achievements of the past several generations who made numerous sacrifices and shed their blood and also to resolutely struggle to carry socialism to complete success throughout the country--the long-standing aspirations of the elder generations.

To the people in our capital city, defending the fatherland and building socialism is ensuring absolute safety for the capital, building a civilized and modern socialist capital and safeguarding our own life and shaping our own future.

The country puts its confidence in today's young generation. When the northern expansionist hegemonists clashed with our fatherland, our new young generation again rose up in answer to the country's call and the momentum generated by [the] Bach Dang, Chi Lang, Dong Da and Dien Bien Phu [battles] was revived in every Vietnamese youth. History, the present and future, conscience, intellect and sentiments--all that instills in the youths' hearts a new determination to work for independence, freedom, peace and genuine socialism, to step up production, to improve life, to stand ready to fight, to build a civilized life style and to overcome negative manifestations.

Your generation will certainly fulfill its historic mission. We have a party, a [youth] union, a people's administration and an ever better system of socialist collective ownership. In short, we possess the strongest forces ever and also great potentials. We enjoy international solidarity, the close cooperation of the two peoples of Laos and Kampuchea and the international solidarity and fraternal overall cooperation of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community.

Of course, far from being easy, the building of socialism is a strenuous process still bristled with hardships, especially because our country has been moving from a small-scale production and enduring the disastrous aftermath of several decades of war and continual natural calamities. But the new generation is equipped--though not yet sufficiently--much better than the previous ones in terms of political awareness, cultural knowledge and scientific-technical standards. How valuable these assets are! It follows that great possibilities are opening up to our youths. The successful training for the space flight of Pham Tuan at the age of 33 and Bui Thanh Liem at the age of 30 proves that nothing is impossible for our youths.

Everyone knows that our common life is still faced with great difficulties, that our country is still poor in many respects and that we are still lacking experience. That is precisely the reason why we have to struggle more valiantly and to exert creative efforts to move forward. There is no other way. In my opinion,

the Communist Youth Union must first shape up a spirit proper to the present era and bring into play the youths' natural inclination to brave difficulties and hardships, to actively launch the offensive, to voluntarily shoulder public affairs, to advance under stormy circumstances and to accept challenges in order to assert and train themselves. The Union must first be a school to train the new man into one capable of meeting the requirements of history and of the future development of the country.

Now more than ever before, each youth must shake off narrow-minded views and outlooks, live a more vigorous life and implement the slogans which once inspired millions of our youths throughout the "3 Readies" movement to resist the United States to save the country and to "go anywhere and do whatever as required by the fatherland." Since they are not yet preoccupied with personal problems, the youths must readily make sacrifices to serve common interests, clearly understand the objective situation and meet all urgent requirements of the people's life and the country.

The Union must also take all opportunities to enhance the collective spirit, the habit of working in an organized fashion and the industrially oriented behavior since all of these attitudes essentially conform to the development needs of youths. In view of the new situation, it is simultaneously necessary to follow more closely the psychology and aspirations of youths of different age groups, to satisfy their liking for science and their passion for cultural, artistic and sport activities, to guide their aesthetic needs and to help them cultivate friendship and respectable love.

On this occasion, I should like to say a few words to the responsible comrades in the party, administration, mass organizations and specialized sectors in our municipality as well as to parents, teachers and cadres of the previous generations who have retired from service and who are playing an important moral role in life at the grassroots level. I believe that everyone is concerned about the youths. But the principal question is how to correctly evaluate them. It is necessary to assess their basically good traits, to respect their role, to boldly assign tasks to them and not only to employ the youths' force but also to take care to educate them and develop their strength as collective owners.

To bring up a revolutionary generation for the future, we must not only ponder ways to tackle this problem but also consider specific methods, measures and policies. After clearly realizing that this problem is a vital, strategic one for the revolution which has a scientific character and the solution of which requires a keen art, we must strenuously try to solve it truly successfully.

I am of the opinion that if the youths ever commit some mistake or shortcoming, we must, before blaming them, reexamine our party leadership, the share of responsibility of the administration and various organs and mass organizations as well as the influence exercised by the family and society.

While contributing our views to the Union Congress, our Municipal Party Committee has carried out self-criticism concerning the party organizations' task of

motivating the youths. After the Union Congress, we will, together with the new executive committee of the Union, exert every effort to really tighten the relationships between the Party and the Union and between the administration and the mass organizations, to improve our guidance and to coordinate our activities with those of various sectors to specifically and realistically promote the youth movement. Together we will strive to make the capital youth movement worthy of its role as a center of many qualified, select youths representative of the entire country.

Before closing my speech, may I read two poems by Uncle Ho in honor of the Congress. The first poem is extracted from his "Prison Diary":

"The rice which has been brought in [the prison] had been husked and pounded with great effort,

"After pounding, rice becomes as white as cotton.

"So is human life,

"It will be successful only after hardships and training."

In reading this poem, my intention is to remind the Union of the effect of communist indoctrination on the youths and, at the same time, to draw the attention of each youth to his personal attitude and to the need to selfconsciously tackle the problem of training during the course of actual struggle which can be summed up as follows: "Live, work, fight and study by following the example set by our great Uncle Ho."

The second poem was dedicated by our uncle to a then assault youth unit in Viet Bac:

"No task is difficult,

"Lack of endurance is the only thing to be afraid of.

"Even digging into mountains and filling up seas

"Can be accomplished with a firm determination."

Was our uncle's advice not geared to the assault spirit which the Union is inculcating into our youths, was it? I wish the Congress success and hope that it will clarify many problems and discuss many practical topics.

I thank all of you comrades and friends.

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HO CHI MINH CITY YOUTHS LAUNCH ECONOMY DRIVE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Oct 80 p 1

/Article: "Ho Chi Minh City Economizes, Fully Utilizes Raw Materials, Supplies and Fuel; Reduces Electricity Use 5 to 10 Percent; Reclaims 600,000 Cement Bags; Each Youth Group Member Collects 200 Grams of Waste Paper"/

/Text/ Many primary level youth group units in Ho Chi Minh City have organized crash, practice and economy projects to overcome many difficulties in production and daily living. In the Electric Power Management Service, Carich and Silico Plants and the Road Transportation Corporation, the youths have well-organized emulation movements to improve technology, reduce the level of fuel consumption, collect, fully utilize and economize on scores of tons of iron, steel and fuel and produce many products. Primary level group units in the administrative agency area have assisted the children to formulate plans for collecting waste paper and discarded material.

Responding to the "Economize on and Fully Utilize Raw Materials, Fuel and Supplies" movement launched by the Municipal Youth Group and making achievements to celebrate the Fourth National Youth Group Congress, youth group members and youths in factories and agencies have enthusiastically concentrated to carry out three major tasks:

To practice economy and to motivate every individual to use 5 to 10 percent less than the average level of electricity monthly for the first 6 months of the year. To emphasize development to the highest level the electric power efficiency and to avoid waste in the production area;

Each youth group member and youth will collect an average of 200 grams of waste paper and up. Youths in the construction sector will reclaim cement bags, achieving and exceeding the 600,000 bag level assigned by the Youth Group Central Committee.

To reduce the level of fuel consumption and to collect and fully utilize scrap metal in order to produce by-products or to manufacture tools and replacement parts.

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EDITORIAL URGES IMPROVING POWER DISTRIBUTION, MANAGEMENT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 1 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Improving Management and Distribution of Electric Power"]

[Text] Electric power is the kind of "material" that has a special importance for production and the living conditions of people in the city and a significance that is not only economic but also political, cultural and social. In the present difficult power-supply situation, inadequate power supply in a production or life-serving component is not hard to understand and our people can understand it. But what deserves the right attention and a proper solution in time is how to manage and distribute rationally the share of electrical energy we can have and to get the highest degree of usefulness out of it.

Generally speaking, the management of electric power today remains loose, particularly in the large collective zones, and causes considerable loss of energy and damage to the budget. In those places where power is supplied on a first priority basis there also exists waste in both production and everyday activities. On the other hand, power is widely cut, with or without advance notices, in many production areas that include factories, enterprises, handicraft cooperatives and even the enterprises that have tempering and processing patterns on the production lines where lack of power may spoil their products; the unstable quality of the power source, with greatly varying current strength, makes lights burn out and causes breakdowns of living facilities.

As to power consumers, they sometimes fail to show a sense of common responsibility as they deliberately connect additional power lines, open fuses and violate regulations, thus causing losses for the state in many cases. However, in the face of such negative aspects, the power management sector has not yet taken any effective measures or is given no clear authority to deal with them or to prosecute those who committed violations and caused difficulties and common losses.

In the years to come we still may not resolve all of the power source difficulties. The management and distribution of power must therefore be improved in time.

Maintain strict management of power from outside sources and locally produced power and fight any signs of negative action in order to raise the output of the Yen Phu power plant. Develop the function of the electric power sector in control work, detect violations, supplement the regulations on the authority to deal with and prosecute violators.

There must be clear cut plans for both the production sector and the everyday activities. The factories, enterprises and cooperatives producing vermicelli and export goods and other places enjoying first-priority power supply must also be put under strict management as their use of power must be within the norms of their plans, instead of too freely and without any sense of common responsibility. As to other production installations, particularly the ones that have processing and tempering patterns, power distribution plans must be set up to indicate how many days a week or a month they can expect to have power so that they could arrange their work and manpower and fully use the available power to get the greatest economic results. Fully appreciate the units that have plans for tight management and use of power like the Electric Motors Factory and the electric power sector must help to create favorable conditions for many production installations to have their own plans.

To protect the power sources is the common responsibility of every citizen. The electric power sector cadres and workers, who both directly fulfill the task and are power users themselves, must show a greater sense of responsibility in management and at the same time be exemplary in the use of power. In the common difficult situation, our people must have even a greater respect for the power distribution regulations and plans so as to contribute to serving production on a first priority basis and actively struggling to detect and prevent in time the persons who disregard discipline and cause losses to power sources.

With common efforts of the electric power sector and every power user, we must make management and distribution an orderly and more effective work that serves production and everyday life better.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL OUTLINES NEW MARKETING POLICY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Oct 80 p 1

/Editorial: "Policy Manifesting Worker-Farmer Alliance in New Phase"/

/Text/ In a situation of difficult production, unstable monetary and merchandise conditions and unstable market prices, concentrating the source of goods in the hands of the state has an especially important significance and is an urgent step in improving distribution and circulation. Only by holding most of the goods sources can the state successfully supply commodities for the needs of production, life, national defense and export and have the material conditions for efforts to achieve market management and price stabilization, on that basis stimulating production development and stabilizing the lives of the people, especially the wage earner.

In the agricultural area, nearly all agricultural products are created by collective economy and collective farmers. To grasp the source of these goods, the state must have a rational marketing policy, both reflecting objective economic laws and assuring a beneficial relationship between the state-operated economy and that of the collective and collective farmer. For a relatively long period of time, due to the war situation and pressure of difficult living conditions, we carried out an unstable marketing policy--the state, based on the production situation during each year and each crop, decided on obligatory mobilization of nearly all agricultural products, leaving the producer only a necessary amount. This method of mobilization has many inconsistencies, especially in not serving as a lever to stimulate production. The new policy in marketing agricultural products is based on stabilizing the obligations of the cooperatives, production collectives and rural families to the state, simultaneously assuring that the producer has the right to freely circulate and use agricultural products remaining after obligations are fulfilled. The obligations consist of taxes and marketing by two-way contracts; both stabilized for a 5-year period. The obligations fulfilled by two-way contracts on one hand clearly set the volume of agricultural products which the cooperatives, production collectives and rural families sell the state at a supervised price while on the other hand, the state supervises the level of agricultural production and construction materials supply and necessary services, also at a supervised price. The remaining agricultural products of the unit and producer, if required by state-operated commerce, are purchased at a reasonable price.

Marketing by two-way obligations is a good marketing formula between the state and the cooperative or collective farmer. Through this formula, the producer knows beforehand not only the agricultural products needed to fulfill his obligation but

also the production materials, supplies and services provided in order to take the initiative in arrang' g the production task. They also know that the more efforts they apply in exploi.ing their labor, land and technical capabilities to promote production, the greater their income will be. For itself, the state will hold a stable agricultural product volume for planned achievement of supplying the needs of society. Stabilizing two-way obligations allows both sides to take the initiative in balancing production and consumption. The more the goods exchange relationship between state-operated economy and the collective and farmer economy is strengthened, the more favorable conditions are created for gradually eliminating speculation trading in the rural area. Through the achievement of contracts, the responsibility of the farmer in fulfilling obligations to the state and the responsibility of state agencies in marketing and supplying materials to serve production are both elevated.

Achievement of the two-way obligation system strengthens every relationship between the socialist state and the worker class with the farmers through organized planning and marketing, assure the legitimate rights of both the worker and the farmer. Purchasing remaining agricultural products in excess of obligations at a reasonable price is to stimulate the production enthusiasm of the laborer in locations still engaged in individual production where obligations for selling agricultural products to the state have not yet been stipulated and where contracts following supervised prices have not yet been signed. In excess of tax obligations, reasonable prices are temporarily applied in the purchase of agricultural products, the sale of production and consumer goods and the supply of services.

The new policy is being implemented and is achieving initial good results. Supervised achievement truly in keeping with the spirit above will surely create important changes for production and distribution.

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CSO: 4209

PRODUCTION UNITS IMPROPERLY DISTRIBUTE GOODS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Oct 80 p 3

/Article by Hoang Trung: "Problem of 'Intramural Distribution'"/

/Text/ Goods are scarce and living conditions are difficult but not a few economic units have well-achieved the delivery of all products, consisting of primary products, seconds, products in excess of planned levels and shop by-products, to the state (less those types not purchased by state stores). These are units worthy of praise. Along with this, the problem of intramural distribution is becoming a movement spreading like a plague in many economic units. Previously, because state-operated stores did not sell trial products or seconds, waste, extravagance and capital stagnation was caused, forcing state-operated production units into methods of overcoming the situation by a form of "intramural distribution," once a year using a small amount of their own products to serve as prizes and to sell the cadres and workers, aimed at stimulating a spirit of production labor emulation.

A few times a year or quarterly, unit products were regularly sold to the cadres and workers or welfare funds and business profits were used to achieve intramural distribution. Naturally, a large part of these products were scarce goods at an intramural price five to ten times that of the market price.

In order to assure the intramural distribution system, some locations stipulated types A and B products for delivery to the state while type C products were used for intramural distribution! Or, type A and B products were downgraded to type C in order to have additional products for intramural distribution or with the reason that difficulties were caused for the circulation formula due to small volume, products were set aside for intramural distribution. In many business production units, production materials could not be used for direct intramural distribution and a "two-way" form was applied of utilizing materials, machinery, tools, transportation means and fuel belonging to the state for barter. A number of management agencies and agencies with authority also participated in intramural distribution with many fairly ingenious forms. "Intramural distribution" such as that noted above produces an income for only a small portion of social labor to enjoy, in some locations two or three times the wage level; but harms the state and creates chaos in the market. It is an improper method of operation. It is hoped that responsible agencies will soon have methods for eliminating this situation.

7300
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PROPER DISTRIBUTION OF STAPLE GOODS URGED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Ensure Supply of A Number of Staple Goods to Workers and Civil Servants"]

[Text] Caring for the livelihood of the people is presently one of the most urgent tasks of the party and the state. Since goods are not yet plentiful, it is imperative to ensure priority supply of a number of staple goods to workers and civil servants--those who have much contributed to society but whose livelihood is in general beset with difficulties.

To have more goods for distribution, while overcoming difficulties and stepping up production we must beef up purchase measures--buying not only from sources bound to sell to the state at official prices, but also on the free market and from other provinces--and properly handle goods received from the central government. Therefore, the grain branch must supply grain within the schedule, and the commercial branch must ensure a steady flow of a number of staple goods, and especially food, for distribution to workers and civil servants during the last months of the year.

Likewise, the distribution branch must see to it that staple goods reach the consumers, particularly workers and civil servants. To do so, the organization and network of the commercial branch in charge of selling handicraft products and food must fully keep tabs on the customer situation and must find ways to distribute, equitably and conveniently, through organs, enterprises, and units. The organization of canteens and consumer cooperatives must be rearranged and strengthened, with focus on active improvement of the workers' and civil servants' living standards. At the same time, measures must be taken against such negative phenomena within the distribution system as criminal connivance, corruption, and theft of goods belonging to the state, canteens, and consumer cooperatives.

This September, the supply of a number of food items such as meats and fat, sea fish, soybean curd, nuoc-mam [fish sauce], and sauces, etc. to workers and civil servants is expected to be more stable. An effort is being made to better the supply of salt, sugar, vegetables, fuel, etc. To stabilize the supply, all echelons and branches concerned must display close coordination and assertive action, upholding the spirit of responsibility with regard to the livelihood of the people, especially workers and civil servants.

Goods are not yet bountiful; nevertheless, adequate distribution of staple goods will make livelihood more secure, incite the people to emulate, actively help overcome difficulties, and thoroughly promote production and work.

9213
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

LACK OF FUEL DISTRIBUTION LEADS TO STEALING OF COAL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Oct 80 p 3

[Readers' Opinions column by Tran Vu of Quang Ninh Province: "Fuel in Coal Mining Area"]

[Text] Fuel supply for families and collective mess halls currently is a news topic in our country. In the coal mining area, this matter is seldom mentioned since the ability to supply fuels, mainly coal, is great; in addition, firewood and sawdust are also abundant. However, the leadership, management, distribution and use of fuels in the coal mining area must be discussed because there exist many illogical things that create quite considerable waste and negative effects.

The coal mining area also has the Fuel Materials Corporation. This corporation sells and distributes coal to a number of organs and enterprises. However, the management and distribution of coal to families, cooperatives, stores, collectives and corporations are virtually nonexistent. Only those who work in the coal sector receive cards that allow them to buy coal every month for their families. As to the great majority of families, cooperatives and collectives, they have been left "floating." And trouble arises from this "floating" situation. Most families in the coal mining area cook with coal, but coal cannot be bought and there is no place selling it. As a result, to deliberately take the state-owned coal wherever it is available -- in coal storage fields, on train cars and along railroad tracks -- is a completely natural phenomenon! The stores, cooperatives and production teams, in most cases, buy coal from outside sources, which is also coal stolen from coal storage fields. And there suddenly appears a group of people living on the coal that has been taken from the state, which they either mold into coal briquets or leave in its coal dust form and freely sell everywhere, even to the state (the case of the Pho Moi Street restaurant is an example).

This problem has been raised in many newspapers in letters from readers, but nobody has taken care of it or tried to resolve it. Protecting coal storage fields is only a matter of form. Taking coal home to do cooking is considered acceptable; taking coal and selling it has led to only casual preventive action. Stealing

coal is subject to prosecution only if it involves fighting the guards who are supposed to protect it. A more serious case is about the trains that carry coal for export: when they run slowly or stop along the railroad line, many bad people would climb aboard and pry the doors of cars to let coal drop onto the tracks, which they would scoop up later. This phenomenon has become common along the railroad sections between Ha Tu and Hon Gai and between Ha Lam and Hon Gai. It not only causes losses and waste of good coal but also damages the coal-carrying cars and creates losses for the state that should not happen at all.

We think that this matter can be quickly and properly resolved if the coal sector and the locality get together and discuss a positive way to manage and distribute coal. To use coal as a convenient and more effective fuel, as an immediate step we should restore and develop the enterprises that assist in the production of coal briquets. Then we should make another step forward by building enterprises to produce coal specifically for use at home in stoves, in accordance with a research project (of an engineer in the coal sector) which has been successful and put into production on a trial basis but still awaits a concrete plan for formal production and construction of production installations. In Japan, they must import coal, but they also have been producing different kinds of coal for use in private homes. In our country, Ho Chi Minh City has also produced this kind of coal for the market (it is as clean as electricity, has high heat output, does not give off smoke or dust and is very economical, convenient and inexpensive).

In Quang Ninh Province, coal as a raw material is very abundant; the research project for production of coal for use in private homes has been successful, while manpower currently is quite plentiful. A speedy construction of enterprises to produce this kind of coal will first of all serve the sector and the province as it will improve the standard of living. Then it will serve the friendly provinces and the country as a whole by helping to reduce as much as possible the use of oil as fuel in Hanoi, Haiphong, etc. A higher goal will be to export it, a realistic and highly rewarding one in terms of economic results.

Cooking and matters related to kitchens may be a small matter for a family, but for society as a whole it is a very big and difficult problem. Many people know it, so does the coal sector which has thought about it, but nobody has taken care of it and there has been no plan for doing anything yet. In our opinion, that is a regrettable situation.

As we thoroughly understand Resolution 6 of the VCP Central Committee, we think this is also a matter of exploiting and using energy, or maybe "small energy"; let us hope that the sectors concerned and all localities would be interested in it.

5598
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

WRONGDOINGS OF FOOD, BEVERAGE CORPORATION DENOUNCED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 3 Oct 80 p 4

[A Story A Day Column by "Builder": "From Unprincipled Potatoes... to Unconscientious Cake"]

[Text] Within a short time Ho Tay Food and Beverage Corporation sought every means to withdraw nearly 500,000 dong and to spend it in careless business and for purchases that went against principles and procedures, thus causing great losses for the public fund. Let me cite a few incidents:

- At the beginning of the year, it employed a group of dishonest business people (Vu Huu Sam, Bui Quy Vy, etc.) to buy in the market hundreds of tons of potatoes and then used fake contracts and proofs to get payment from the corporation. They bought potatoes at prices of 1.4 and 1.6 dong but charged the corporation 1.8, 2 and 2.2 dong (i.e., .40 dong per kilogram higher) so as to pocket the difference among themselves. In this incident, a rough calculation indicates that the corporation lost more than 13,000 dong. That did not include transportation and loading costs.

- The potatoes that had been rounded up from the market were sold to the Trade and Cooperatives General Corporation of Ho Chi Minh, which "ceded" to it more than 40 tons of rice at agreed prices and payable in cash (over 200,000 dong). Although Ho Tay Corporation said the rice it bought would be used to prepare meals for cadres, workers and civil servants, right after the purchase had been completed it sold 10,263 kilograms of it to another enterprise also in Ho Chi Minh City for 50,000 dong, which were not put into its fund.

That was not all. The corporation also actively helped the dishonest business people to get rid of a large quantity of leaf-wrapped cake which had not sold very well and thus to avoid paying over 25,000 dong of taxes. Those dishonest business people had made the cakes with poor-quality wheat and manioc flour and saccharin bought in the black market. When the cakes were resold, the corporation's stores loudly advertized "leaf-wrapped cakes -- a special treat of Hai

Hung." When the cakes still remained in Bac Qua Market for retail sales, the dishonest business people set the price at .80 dong a piece, and yet not very many people bought them. When the cakes were sold to Ho Tay Corporation, through their collusion the price was raised to .85 dong a piece for resale at 1 dong. In only 7 months, the corporation got rid of 145,000 cakes for the dishonest business people and paid them 121,000 dong in cash. Consumers called this "special treat" the "unconscientious" cake. From unprincipled potatoes to "unconscientious" cake, the Ho Tay Food and Beverage Corporation has stained the fine nature that must exist of a socialist commercial organ. Who will be responsible for these serious shortcomings? How will this matter be dealt with? These are the questions that the people of the city are waiting to be answered.

5598
CSO: 4209

OFFICIALS ANNOUNCE MEASURES TO MEET GRAIN SHORTAGES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 13 Sept 80 p 1

[Article: "Standing Committee of Municipal Party Committee Announces Measures Focusing on Good Winter Planting and Urging People To Sell More Grain to the State"]

[Text] On 12 September, the standing committee of the Hanoi party committee met with district party secretaries, chairmen, and deputy secretaries to discuss ways to implement two big agricultural policies at the present time: concentration on good winter planting, and an appeal to the peasants to sell grain to the state in exchange for other goods.

According to the standing committee, last year's winter crop, with its success in terms of acreage, productivity, and volume of production has contributed to solving the preharvest grain and food problem and to carrying out the policies of encouraging and urging farmers to step up production and develop animal husbandry. However, there still were shortcomings: failure to attach due importance to export crops and to green-manure plants, poor intensive cultivation, lax management, and a still limited practice of lending farmland for cultivation purposes.

This year's winter crop, the first one of the Third Five-Year Plan, has begun at a rather special juncture, as the flooding of nearly 16,000 hectares, which certainly has led to grain shortages, has made it more imperative to achieve a good winter crop. Therefore we must strive to succeed in terms of productivity and volume of production, making it possible to produce more grain and food in response to urgent requirements, to add more goods to the export list, and to increase green-manure crops. We must strive to sow and plant on 33,000 hectares, a 39-percent increase over last year's winter crop [acreage]. As for grain, we must strive to produce 17,000 tons (after conversion into paddy). Besides large areas being tilled by production cooperatives, other available plots of land must be boldly loaned to cooperative members, organs, the armed forces, and schools for cultivation, with the proviso that they must be returned to the cooperatives before work on the next crop begins. Areas affected by lingering waterlogging and heavy damage must be helped to start up production.

In light of the grain difficulties confronting the state, the standing committee of the Hanoi party committee has decided to launch a mobilization campaign among agricultural cooperatives and farmers still able to sell additional grain to the state. Party officials at district, village, and chapter levels have been instructed to fully alert party members and farmers to the difficulties of the state

in terms of grain, and to urge them to practice economy in order to put aside grain for additional sales to the state. Cooperatives having surplus paddy or unused surplus paddy, should barter it for nitrogen fertilizer, wheat, or wheat flour, or sell it to the state at agreed-upon prices. The barter rate remains unchanged: 1 unit of nitrogen fertilizer for 1.5 units of paddy; 1 unit of urea fertilizer for 3 units of paddy (1 unit of nonglutinous paddy for 1 unit of wheat, or 0.7 unit of wheat flour).

9213
CSO: 4209

HAU GIANG PROVINCE HARVESTS SUMMER-FALL GRAIN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Oct 80 p 1

/VNA News Release: "Hau Giang Province Concentrates Efforts To Mobilize Summer-Fall Grain"/

/Excerpt/ By the middle of October, Hau Giang Province had placed more than 34,000 tons of paddy in state warehouses, achieving nearly 50 percent of the plan for mobilizing summer-fall crop grain. Long Phu District mobilized 3,112 tons, 78 percent of the plan, and Phung Hiep District achieved 4,000 tons, the largest amount in the province.

7300
CSO: 4209

BINH TRI THIEN HARVESTS 'TAM' RICE, PREPARES FOR WINTER CROPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] As of 8 October, agricultural cooperatives and production collectives in Binh Tri Thien Province have harvested 35,000 hectares representing 81 percent of the area grown with the "Tam" fragrant rice and an increase of nearly 5,000 hectares over the same period last year.

After the flood, cooperatives in Trieu Hai, Ben Hai, Quang Trach and Bo Trach Districts mobilized laborers to harvest the fields where rice had ripened and to use boats to carry out the harvest in the flooded fields. In only 8 days after the flood, districts in the northern part of the province harvested 12,000 hectares. The three districts of Huong Phu, Huong Dien and Le Ninh have finished harvesting the "Tam" fragrant rice crop.

To make up for the damage sustained by the 10th-month crop, Binh Tri Thien is trying to expand the winter crop area. Efforts are being exerted to grow sweet potato on 25,000 hectares--a 7,000-hectar increase over the winter production season last year. The province is directing the sowing and growing of six crops including soybeans, peanuts, sugarcanes, bulberry, reed and tobacco in delineated areas.

Cooperatives and production collectives have plowed 9,000 hectares of field and 1,543 hectares of seedbed and made available nearly 69,500 tons of organic fertilizer and thousands of hectares of duckweed in preparation for the forthcoming winter-spring season.

9332
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

MORE HANOI FAMILIES TO LAM DONG NEW ECONOMIC ZONE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 14 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Nhat Cao: "An Additional 164 Households With 727 Persons and 379 Laborers Depart for Lam Dong New Economic Zone"]

[Text] Carrying out a resolution passed by the 8th Municipal People's Council in its 12th session that set the norms for sending additional laborers to the Lam Dong New Economic Zone in the last 6 months of 1980--300 households with 1,438 persons and 783 laborers--mobilization committees at municipal, street ward, and district levels have, with high determination, led party chapters, village people's committees, and cooperative management committees to take synchronized and timely steps, to launch appropriate and rational forms of mobilization, and to hold democratic discussions. A large grassroots movement has been formed in such districts as Dan Phuong, Hoai Duc, Thach That, and Phuc Tho, while momentum has been maintained in the districts of Gia Lam and Tu Liem, and in the street wards of Hoan Kiem and Ba Dinh.

As of 10 September, winding up a campaign lasting 2 months and 10 days, the whole municipality has sent to the Lam Dong New Economic Zone an additional 164 households (fulfilling 54.6 percent of plan), with 727 persons (50.6 percent of plan), and 379 laborers (55.5 percent of plan).

In the common effort, Dan Phuong District has distinguished itself with a rich repertoire of mobilization forms, expanding into villages and cooperatives. Under close control of the district party committee, people's committee, and people's council, the movement to volunteer for Lam Dong has developed in nearly all villages, in line with the motto of "sharing both manpower and wealth" with that new economic zone.

Dan Phuong District has signed up 91 households with 420 persons and 220 laborers, including the recent 10 September departees (72 households with 332 persons, and 174 laborers), thus fulfilling 153 percent of plan for households in the last 6 months of the year 140 percent of plan for persons, and 164.7 percent of plan for laborers. The departees, all of them volunteers, left with enthusiasm.

Moreover, the district has given them 64,000 dong and 840 quintals of paddy. Farewell parties in the villages have been transformed into festivals. A group of key cadres has been appointed to accompany the new departees, including 14 village party committee chairmen, deputy chairmen and members, plus cooperative management board chairmen, under the leadership of the district party secretary, who is concurrently a member of the municipal party committee. The group will study the terrain and discuss with the Lam Dong New Economic Zone authorities ways to organize production, build housing, and shape the people's life, so as to promptly stabilize the livelihood of the newcomers and prepare for future arrivals.

9213
CSO: 4209

PHA LAI THERMOELECTRIC POWER PLANT UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Oct 80 p 2

/Article by Hong Khanh: "At the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant Work Site"/

/Text/ In an area bearing the historic name Luc Dau Giang on the left bank of the Thai Binh River about 8 kilometers from Con Son as the crow flies, a large work site it being opened to build the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant. This project when completed will annually produce an output of electric power nearly four times that of all produced by thermoelectric plants in northern Vietnam at the present time. During the process of construction, it will be necessary to displace nearly 8 million cubic meters of dirt and rock, pour more than 150,000 cubic meters of concrete, lay more than 25,000 cubic meters of brick, install 21,000 tons of equipment and construct 92 minor projects, including a canal to discharge water at the rate of 23 cubic meters per second to directly support the fields of Chi Linh during the dry season.

Moving In a New Direction

The days of October were bustling with dry season construction. Unit 176 of the Federation of Mechanized Construction Enterprises (Ministry of Building) recently completed excavation of the smokestack foundation 5 days ahead of schedule. The day we arrived here, a yellow mechanical shovel with the serial number FL200 was scooping the last dirt from a hole 6 meters deep with a diameter of 50 meters, completing the digging of 15,000 cubic meters of earth and rock. This scoop of dirt also marked the digging of 5 million cubic meters throughout the work site by the machine operators during the past 2 years, two-thirds of the volume of earth and rock to be moved for the entire project. By coordinating mechanized and manual means, they have lowered two hills, one 37 meters and one 16 meters high, to only 9 meters high and formed a construction surface of 135 square hectares. Rapid digging of the smokestack foundation was the initial result of the enterprise applying a form of simplified contracts, unlimited piece-work wages and awards; and simultaneously encouraging the assault role of the youth group chapter in applying technical progress.

Nearly 100 meters to the right of the smokestack foundation, Unit 102 of Building Corporation 18 is pouring concrete for the main plant building, nearly 200 meters long and more than 50 meters wide, the location where the boilers and turbines will be installed. Scores of columns supporting beams 30 meters long protrude higher than a man's head. A tower crane nearly 10 meters high gently raises each steel member for installation to the forms and structural parts. Further away toward the front, a two-story central control building is being constructed. Behind it, installation of a 2.5 tons piledriver has been completed, prepared to drive hundreds

of concrete pilings in order to build the connection assistance structure. Five power shovels and earth graders from the unit of Phan Dinh Hung are grading the surface for a circulating pump station with a capacity of 3,000 cubic meters per hour near the dock. Noisy machines shake the ground. This is the "hot spot" of the work site during the fourth quarter dry season. Delay in construction of this pumping station by 1 month will set back the other projects by 7 or 8 months. Mechanized Construction Enterprise 176, experienced in rock and earth work, demolitions and digging foundations, has been reorganized as a unit receiving simplified contracts for each project item. The unit digging this circulating pump station foundation consists of 96 men directly led by the Deputy Enterprise Director. The rate of progress has been outlined. The men and machines have been prepared. They are determined by 31 December 1980 to complete the digging of a foundation excavation 14 meters deep, more than 80 meters wide in each direction at the top and more than 30 meters at the bottom for a total excavation and movement of 80,000 cubic meters of rock and dirt. The difficulty here is that the structure of the soil is fairly complex: because there are layers of soft mud and flowing sand along with layers of hard rock, many methods of creative construction are required, well-coordinating machines and men and coordinating the various steps: digging, shoveling, explosives, leveling, tamping, transportation, water drainage, etc.

Standing at this circulating pump station, it is possible to clearly see that the work site seems to be running a race with the time of the best construction dry season. Scores of 12-ton Kral trucks are traveling back and forth, passing each other along stipulated routes prepared by a loom. Two platforms, one used to handle light materials and equipment and one for heavy equipment and material, are being constructed. Two railroad engines, 063 and 064, from the port of Odessa in the Soviet Union, have already arrived and are ready to pull the coal cars. The vehicles and machines operate night and day. The workers relieve each other three continuous shifts. Every now and then, a group of men carrying tools in their packs arrive at the work site. They come up from Haiphong, across from Thai Binh and arrive from Hai Duong; troop units arrive, etc.

Synchronized Coordination

This is a key construction work site of our nation. An air of emulation to assure the progress of the project and increase labor productivity has risen. Soviet specialists assisting us to build the project are directly participating in the emulation. A specialist detachment regularly follows, urges and assures transportation of materials and equipment from the port of Odessa to Haiphong precisely in accordance with requirements of the progress plan. According to the overall plan, by the end of this fourth quarter, primary project items will be constructed higher than the work site surface. The work location will also be prepared in order to expand the scale of construction during the first quarter next year.

One month ago, the work site had only about 6,000 men. It has now risen to more than 10,000, by the end of the fourth quarter to nearly 20,000 and by the middle of the first quarter next year will have nearly 30,000 men, consisting of eight construction and assembly units from five central construction corporations, two construction corporations from two provinces and one military unit; and seven units specialized in the construction of structural parts and construction materials. When the work site is at the high point of the construction process, the population will rise to nearly 100,000, equal to that of a large city. In order to assure stabilization

of daily living in every aspect of this rapidly increasing population, besides the direct mission of the construction sector here, the synchronized and prompt coordination of concerned sectors and local areas is required. For example, the commerce sector must in the near future promptly assign to level 2 commerce (of the province) direct delivery of supplies to the work site. Level 3 commerce (of the district) clearly cannot assure the standards of the workers in a large and important work site like this. Imagine if a female worker engaged in masonry or pouring concrete were issued, according to labor protection stipulations) one conical hat every 6 months and one pair of cloth shoes every year. How many would come to work?

Recently, nearly all the units used a form of simplified contracts, unlimited piecework wages and awards and the average monthly income of each worker and cadre increased by 50 percent over the basic wage. However, there is not one state-operated store located here. After their work shift ends, not a few of the workers and cadres needing a number of necessities must gather daily at privately operated shops along the road to purchase at "cutthroat" prices. The work site has also failed to see one entertainment group arrive here to perform. The opening of grain, food, consumer and trade stores has become critical. After that comes the organization of nurseries, kindergartens and arranging study in general education classes in the local area for the children of workers arriving arriving here from all locations. In Building Corporation 18 alone, there were only a few score children last year but now there are nearly 100 of nursery age and more than 200 of kindergarten age. It may be said that wherever a large work site is opened, a small society is formed and the synchronized coordination of the public health, education, internal affairs, etc. sectors is extremely necessary. The transportation of equipment and materials is a problem closely connected with the progress of project construction. Approximately 40 percent of the vehicles are lying idle, waiting for tires and spare parts. Operation of the remainder is still not well organized due to a lack of harmonious coordination between ports, transportation agents and transportation units. On a number of roads leading to the work site, there are still a number of bridges at which elevation and replacement is slow. On some days, vehicles hauling materials and equipment from Haiphong Port to the work site must follow Route 5 up to Gia Lam, across to Bac Ninh and then make a circle down Route 18 at twice the distance. A plan for barge transportation has not yet been fully achieved. A large volume of equipment and materials has arrived at Haiphong Port but only a little more than one-third has been received at the work site. Due to a lack of materials, the work site on some days must reduce the number of construction machines and scores of masons, carpenters, etc. must handle and transport supplies. One slow step delays the others.

The Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant work site is like a prepared emplacement with a clear target, the concern of the state, the active assistance of our friends and the workers and cadres all ready. The work site construction rate of progress depends to a great extent on unified command, firm organization and management as well as synchronized coordination by all concerned sectors and local areas.

7300
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

SWEDISH PULP, PASTEBOARD--Sweden is to deliver pulp pasteboard worth 32 million kronor to Vietnam. The deal will be channelled through the Swedish International Development Authority, which has purchased pulp and pasteboard from several enterprises in Sweden. The pulp is to be used at the Swedish Aid Project at Bai Bang, where the first paper machine is expected to start operating before Christmas. [Text] [LD140242 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 13 Nov 80]

CSO: 3109

CARGO HANDLING AT HAIPHONG PORT IN AUGUST REVIEWED

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 20 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Ho Son, of the Transportation Committee: "Implementation of August Plan at Haiphong Port"]

[Text] In August, an average of 5,650 tons of goods was daily received at and removed from Haiphong Port. The volume of goods received represented 77.1 percent of the plan and 102.1 percent of the volume handled in July. The volume of transit goods represented 71.48 percent of the plan and the volume of goods left in warehouses and on fields was reduced by 2,500 tons [as compared with July].

Following a conference of manual and office workers from production teams up to the regional level, progress had been made in the field of production organization, making it possible to release foreign ships earlier than in the past. The ship [Izuma] was released 5 hours ahead of schedule, the ship [Revolucia] 37 hours ahead of schedule and the ship [Ananiev] 48 hours ahead of schedule. The volume of goods handled daily by ships increased by 30.9 percent over the previous months and the docking time of each ship was reduced by 2 hours per day as compared with July. Due to difficulties caused by rainy days which lasted as much as 41.9 percent of the August period, the ships' arrival did not match the fixed schedule and the volume of goods delivered at the port fell short of expectations. Nevertheless, the port exerted every effort and made great progress because it was closely guided by the high levels and supplied with additional equipment and accessories and because it expanded the stevedoring network and enjoyed the cooperation of the transportation sector and goods owners.

The removal of import goods by the transportation sector was effected as follows:

--In August, the railroad sector transported on the average 1,374 tons per day, fulfilling 71 percent of the plan norm. The task of gathering cars at freight handling spots was somewhat improved but still fell short of requirements and the number of cars failing to meet freight handling demands represented a higher percentage than in the past.

--The river transport sector achieved 1,628 tons per day representing 59.37 percent of the plan norm. The reason is that there were many rainy days, that a number of barges were sunk or damaged by storm No 4 and that the volume of commodities to be transported under contract was insufficient so that iron and steel had to be transported instead.

--The automobile transport sector carried 1,148 tons per day on the average, fulfilling 101.71 of the plan norm. The sector was able to complete the transportation of grain at Chua Ve because it was determined to fulfill its mission, because it quickly shifted its planned guidelines in conformity with the situation and because it concentrated its transportation means to do the job. However, the implementation of the plan was partly hampered by oil shortage.

The improved plan for the last 4 months of the year still involves a very large amount of goods including import goods and goods to be removed. To fulfill the 1980 plan, it is necessary to ensure close cooperation among the port authorities, the goods owning agencies and the various transportation sectors and also to draw up specific plans for daily activities.

9332
CSO: 4209

FLOATING BRIDGE BUILT ON HIGHWAY 1, THANH HOA

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Oct 30 p 1

[Text] VNA--After 7 days of urgent construction, the Thanh Hoa Provincial Transportation and Communications Service has completed the building of the Ghep floating bridge on Highway 1 in replacement of the former bridge which was destroyed by the recent storm No 6.

With a length of 200 meters and a width of 4 meters, the Ghep floating bridge has been improved by the assemblage of 2 additional spans based on buoys suitable to the bridge position.

The combined forces of seven construction units coordinated manual with mechanized work and organized assemblage along the combined production line, thus achieving the highest construction speed ever.

Since it was in charge of the bridge management, the Gep ferry unit gradually consolidated the buoys, installed 2 additional cables of 28-mm and 32-mm diameters and repaired 4 pits from which the bridge was to be anchored--thereby increasing the loading capacity of the bridge from 12 to 20 tons.

Thoroughfare on the Ghep floating bridge will contribute to quickly releasing vehicles, reducing the vehicles' overweight on ferry boats--a usual occurrence in the past--and insuring communication safety.

9332
CSO: 4209

HOUSING SHORTCOMINGS IN HO CHI MINH CITY REVEALED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Dinh from Ho Chi Minh City in "Readers' Opinion" Column: "Housing Management and Distribution in Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Text] Since its liberation, Ho Chi Minh City has exerted great efforts in housing management and distribution in order to provide dwellings and working places for various organs and to meet public welfare demands. When assuming the management of this large city, the administration was faced with many new tasks and was still inexperienced. Nevertheless, over the past 5 years, the municipality has provided more than 20,000 houses with a total area of more than 2 million square meters for cadres, manual and office workers and laboring people--including more than 7,900 houses for workers directly engaged in production. But many problems have arisen from the management and distribution of housing in the city which require examination and solution. The municipal housing management agency has not yet been able to control all the houses falling within the management scope of the state so that houses have been used irrationally and illegally in many areas. Many subwards, precincts and organs have not yet reported the exact number of houses left vacant or irrationally used in their own areas. The prevalent [irrational] occupation and use of houses in many areas have hampered in a large measure the management and distribution of houses to cadres and workers and made it difficult to satisfy the need to develop production and improve life. On the other hand, a number of cadres and employees of the municipal housing management and distribution sector (from the precinct to grassroots level) have set forth unnecessary procedures which cause trouble to people who apply for housing. Certain cadres and employees of the housing and land sector have taken advantage of their positions to carry out underhanded dealings, to receive bribes or to create opportunities for dishonest middlemen to disrupt the task of managing and distributing houses.

To overcome the abovementioned unsound situation, we would suggest the following measures. First, based on the principles and regulations set forth by the state, the Municipal People's Committee urgently must promulgate rational systems of task assignment and decentralization among precincts, districts, subwards and villages and simultaneously set forth tight regulations to prevent bad elements from taking advantage of shortcomings. Second, it is necessary to carry out a survey of all houses in the municipality within a fixed time limit, to sternly deal with cases of irrational use or occupation (no matter by whatever organ at whatever level) and to take measures to retrieve vacant houses and irrationally used ones prior to planning the distribution of houses to houseless people. The municipal house and land management service must compile statistics and reassess the number of housing applications by collectives, organs and individuals and, together with the responsible agencies, exactly assess housing needs and draw up a plan to rightly meet legitimate housing demands according to Decision No 1520 of the Municipal People's Committee.

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TO HUU'S REPRINTED SPEECH DISCUSSES LITERATURE, LIFE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Oct 80 p 2

[Reprinted speech by To Huu: "Literature Is Life"]

[Text] Editor's note: Early last summer, To Huu addressed the Conference of Authors Party Members. His speech combined the experience of an artist with a dialectical view and suggested a way of positive thinking for each person to answer himself in regard to the many questions raised in the literary life of today. By introducing this speech at this time, we not only satisfy the request of a large number of literary and artistic workers, mostly those who work in the localities and at the primary level, but also wish to serve every reader who likes to think deeply about literature and life today. For as the headline of this reprinted speech suggests, literature is life itself.

Literature is not solely literary writings but its nature is life. Literature will be nothing if it does not exist for life. Life is both its origin and where it is moving to.

The socialist realistic method that we accept requires an honest description of reality, a true reflection of the nature and necessary development tendency of things. Therefore, for literature, the first importance is to truly observe reality. A different observation will lead to different work, whether it is political, military, economic or cultural work. This difference does not happen only between us and the enemy. Among comrades sharing the same ideals there can be different observations of important matters, which must be discussed so as to reach unanimity and unity of action; otherwise, there will be no strength for combat and victory.

The revolutionary literature, like the revolution itself, is a conscious activity rather than a spontaneous one. This requires first of all a scientific knowledge

of reality, the total reality. Reality always brings to us new knowledges, new things to think about. A minute of being late, a minute of being away can make us feel lost and confused, with no peace of mind for ourselves. We are living in an era of turmoil, an era that witnesses the big leaps forward that nobody has foreseen. The big leaps of many nations and many areas that lead to the excessive development of an entire historical stage. Therefore, if we cannot recognize in a scientific and revolutionary manner the course of history, the pace of history at this time, we will be lost and, in this case, how can we live in harmony with reality and act effectively on the social reality. And once we have lost our direction, no matter how good our intention is, we can very well make dangerous mistakes.

There has never been an era in which the revolutionary storm is raging as furiously as in our era today. And the glorious truth is that our nation and our country are being in the center of the storm of the era. Why after more than 30 years being in the center of the storm do we still maintain peace of mind? Is it because we have recognized reality and actively worked to affect it in the course of history on a scale that we ourselves had not fully foreseen? Why have the people of Vietnam in the world today become the conscience and dignity of mankind? That is because the word Vietnam has become the synonym of revolutionary heroism, the spirit of invincibility, "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom." It is these great spiritual values that have brought us peace of mind, which under any circumstances is nearly "unchangeable." What is this peace of mind, if not the manifestation of the attitude, the ability to be the real masters of ourselves, the masters of reality, the masters of the revolution?

However, on the road taken by the revolution there always are new difficulties, the difficulties that pile up and do not seem to be possibly overcome. A big question that is being raised at this time is whether the general situation of the country is good or bad, whether it is moving upward or downward. But as we ask ourselves that question, life still goes on -- doesn't it -- at a speed that we ourselves do not know, just like the passengers on an express train thinking they are not going anywhere after the train has covered a long distance.

Among us here there certainly are some who are confused and feel there are things that are hard to understand in their perception. On the one hand, they see the progress of society, but on the other they feel there has been a decline, sometimes even a retrogression. So where is the truth? This is a matter that needs a scientific perception. It is necessary for everybody, even for an ordinary citizen doing ordinary work. For writers, the "engineers of the soul," to be able to perceive reality is even more important. We are facing a double difficulty -- for us and for people around us. To have a perception for our own good is difficult, and to help people around us to have their own perception is so much more difficult.

Life has so many real exciting things that we need to understand accurately. We cannot be satisfied with feelings and expressions based on subjective wishes. There are so many social phenomena that deserve being the objects of sociology, philosophy, economics, literature and many other sciences. Why does a natural phenomenon arouse the interest of so many scientific circles while a social phenomenon like a suspicious and negative attitude in life is not worth an in-depth study by the scientific circles, including the literary ones? I think that literature is first of all science. If literature [van hoc in Vietnamese] is not based on science [khoa hoc], the word "hoc" should not be there at all. Even in poetry, the genre that allows the freest expression cannot allow itself not to understand reality. If poems are not based on science, they cannot stand or fly; have depth, breadth, and height; nor have the power to move people and to reform society. And they cannot in this case fulfill their function properly.

Literature must originate from life. It is naturally the true life of our people and of the era. And I want to emphasize: the life of consciousness, the socialist life.

We are extremely lucky to live the revolutionary life of tens of millions of self-conscious people. They are self-conscious because they are organized and have ideals and leadership. Not that everything is all good and well, of course, but our generation is happier than the many generations of writers before us who had to find and identify the way by themselves. We now have the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and methodology. We have the communist ideals and the party line that gives light to every step and every situation. And everyday, everywhere, we have so many models of the beautiful life, the life of the collectives, of men, ordinary but great, who represent the revolutionary heroism, the new morality and the new life. We understand that the life we are leading is far from simple and one-way. Nor is it wholly rosy. It still contains so many evils and ills that have not yet been corrected and sometimes come to the surface of life as the dead wood floating downstream on a body of water. No, we are not those people who would close their eyes in front of the truth. But the question is how to view the truth. We must know how to distinguish between white and black, clear and cloudy, and how to seize and grasp the nature and trend of things and of society. That in order to take note and to describe them with a clear perception, with sincere feelings and by the rich language of arts. And that is the job of a true artist.

The most fearful thing for an artist is to stay away from life and not to know the truth. Talent does not come from the sky and can grow only on the basis of scientific knowledge and revolutionary sentiments. Therefore, the point to be discussed is how to equip ourselves with the knowledge of the era and the intelligence of the party and people and to give to our soul the fine noble sentiments of the new men.

I object to sentimentalism in literature and art. Literature and art is the voice of sentiments, but our sentiments are illuminated by reason. Without reason

there cannot be any fine sentiments. To have both reason and feelings -- that is the characteristic of real men.

The revolutionary literature and art must be that kind of literature and art -- having reason and feelings.

How can we generally evaluate Vietnam's literature? I think that our literature has acquired an entire foundation since the August Revolution which lies on the reality of the rich and exciting life in many areas.

I cannot remember all of the works that have created that foundation. Perhaps they are not very high yet. But it is illogical and unjust to say that no literary works have deserved being those of the nation yet.

Complacency and arrogance are the worst ill in the world. But the complex of inferiority and lack of self-esteem are not virtues either. If we have a novel, a play, a painting, a piece of music or a poem that carries meaning, reflects reality in a lively manner, has the power to lift the soul and scope of thinking and vision for men and moves the revolution forward, it is gold. Many such works put together deserve being called representative of a period.

Nothing is more discouraging for a pedestrian than feeling that he never reaches his destination. A person having self-respect always wants to reach forward. But he very much needs a milestone to know how far he has gone, although he knows miles and miles still lie ahead. I think that the absence of milestones on the road is something harmful for the energy of men. They will lose confidence and lose faith in one another. And faith is a very big thing. Men do not live on rice and water alone but on love and faith. How can they live if love and faith are lost?

Suppose there are no roses, I'm satisfied with a myrtle flower just because it is a flower. Who can say that myrtle flowers do not have their own beauty? If you have to go through a hill on a hot sunny day where there is no shade, you will find how much you love the myrtle flowers! And then you think of the sweet fruit, even the myrtle berries. "As one is hungry, one eats a myrtle berry," not an orange, as a folk song goes. In that sense, a myrtle berry deserves our love more than 10 oranges under some other circumstances. I welcome that myrtle berry, that poor person's myrtle berry. Those who do not live the life of hardship of our people will not understand anything, nor will they cherish the values that we ourselves create in blood and tears.

Do not lose the faith of men and in men. The communist humanism is first of all that thing. People who have self-respect, who show self-assertion, who are self-confident and have confidence in one another.

I have total confidence in our generations. As the bamboos get old, the shoots grow in their place. But today we are lucky as we have many generations of the same time frame capable of bringing to one another a lot of vitality and experience and supplementing one another. Communism truly is the spring of mankind. Communists do not know old age. Scientists, as well as true artists, always remain creative, for they are always ardently interested in men and life. I wish we all could be forever creative artists putting out valuable works for the people, for today and tomorrow.

Valuable works.... That is the greatest wish of each and every one of us. However, value does not reside in the length of a literary work. Less words but more meaning is better than more words but less meaning. Some books that are hundreds of pages long only bother printers and readers. On the other hand, two 6-8 verses are enough to echo from one generation to another.

We are living within the fully vital socialist system. The literary undertaking does not belong to only a small group. Nowadays beauty is not found only at the peaks of talent but also at different heights, in a broad socialist literature. We have the happiness of living and creating in the Vietnamese land of sizzling revolution and under the leadership of the party -- the party of intelligence, conscience, the nation and the era. In this land there already exists a truly revolutionary literature and art, which everyday acquires more national colors and socialist character.

We are moving toward better tomorrows and a greater literature and art.

No difficulties are insurmountable. We need only to move forward.

I wish you eternal youth, the youth of communism and of our forever young revolutionary literature!

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